

THE MAN.

NO. 36-VOL. II.

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PRICE ONE CENT.

FOR THE MAN.

CALHOUNIANA.

No. II.

Although I totally disagree with Mr. Calhoun about "executive usurpation," yet I admire the following "right up and down" off hand sentence.

"And let me tell the Senator from Kentucky, said Mr. C., that, if the present struggle against Executive usurpation be successful, it will be owing to the success, with which we, the nullifiers—I am not afraid of the word—maintained the rights of the States against the encroachment of the General Government at the last session."

Mr. C. had been dealing out a considerable quantity of nullification doctrine, more, it seems, than the stomachs of his new Wiggish friends could bear; however, he did not regard their writhing and tortures, but laid it on thicker and stronger, now and then giving the tariff a terrible slash, interspersed, as if in mockery, with sundry compliments to the "Senator from Kentucky," as some sort of return for the many compliments the said Senator had been lavishing on nullification and its heroes.

Notwithstanding Mr. Calhoun plumes himself on being the champion of State Rights and rigid construction of the Constitution, yet the following paragraph shows how easy he may be drawn from those important principles into the field of sophistry.

"So long as the question is one between a Bank of the United States incorporated by Congress and that system of Banks which has been created by the will of the Executive, it is an insult to the understanding to discourse on the pernicious tendency and constitutional-ity of the Bank of the United States. To bring up that question fairly and legitimately, you must go one step farther—you must divorce the Government and the banking system. You must refuse all connexion with Banks. You must neither receive nor pay away bank notes; you must go back to the old system of the strong box, and of gold and silver. If you have a right to receive bank notes at all—to treat them as money by receiving them in your dues, or paying them away to creditors, you have a right to create a bank. Whatever the Government receives and treats as money, is money; and, if it be money, then they have the right, under the Constitution, to regulate it. Nay, they are bound by a high obligation to adopt the most efficient means, according to the nature of that which they have recognized as money, to give it the utmost stability and uniformity of value. And if it be in the shape of bank notes, the most efficient means of giving those qualities, is a Bank of the United States, incorporated by Congress. Unless you give the highest practical uniformity to the value of bank notes—so long as you receive them in your dues, and treat them as money, you violate that provision of the Constitution which provides that taxation shall be uniform throughout the United States. There is no other alternative. Repeat, you must divorce the Government entirely from the banking system, or, if not, you are bound to incorporate a bank as the only safe and efficient means of giving stability and uniformity to the currency. And should the deposits not be restored, and the present illegal and unconstitutional connexion between the Executive and the league of banks continue, I shall feel it my duty, if no one else moves, to introduce a measure to prohibit Government from receiving or touching bank notes in any shape whatever, as the only means left of giving safety and stability to the currency, and saving the country from corruption and ruin."

There are one or two good things in this; but what can redeem the absurdity of much of it, particularly that which asserts "Whatever the government receives and treats as money, is money," &c. when it is compared with the power granted in the Constitution? But enough. The "thirty-nine lawyers" in the Senate of the U. S. have completely verified the old saying—"It must be a strange case about which a lawyer cannot prate a week."

Fellow Workmen, I think it is time we began to

calculate the value of lawyers for our legislators. For my part, I think their business is a degrading, dishonest one, requiring the prostitution of the mind, the worst kind of prostitution; while all the laws they have a hand in making evince a tendency to perpetuate their craft, and the other crafts that prey on your labor.

What think you of taking your own business into your own hands, and delegating some of your own body to do it, distinctly charging them what to do, and what not to do?



THE DAY'S WORK.

(From the New England Artizan.)

We are happy to discover that the subject of daily labor, or in other words, the number of hours that constitutes a day's work for those who labor by the day, is beginning to claim the serious attention of the more thoughtful among the working class in various parts of the country. We have read and copied several very able articles on this subject, and we hope to have it in our power to read and copy many more.

To us, it is really surprising that employers have given to this subject so little attention. In our opinion, it is to them of quite as much importance as to the employed. Supply and demand always regulate prices. Push the supplies beyond the demands, or in other words, glut the market with labor, and what is the consequence? Fall of prices. And is not every one satisfied that the diminution in price affects employers as much as the employed? Perhaps some will answer no, because, say they, the employer can secure his profits by reducing the wages of the employed. Admit that he can, but where is the evil to stop? The employed now, in the leading mechanical businesses, are but little if any above the subsistence point, hence any further reduction of wages worth naming, would throw a very considerable proportion of them, particularly the most infirm and aged, immediately upon their more fortunate fellow citizens for support. In the older countries, this is already the case to an alarming degree, and the evil is every day increasing. The poor rates in England are now a very heavy burthen on the middling interest, composed there, as here, of traders, and the more successful mechanics.

From this view of the case, and we think it a very fair one, is it not obvious that it is as much for the interest of the employer as the employed to keep wages fully up to the comfortable subsistence point? The fact cannot be denied. How then shall this object be the most readily accomplished? Certainly not by employers seeking every occasion to screw their profits out of the small earnings of the journeymen. Instead of this, the employers if they clearly saw their own interest, would, in every instance, get their profits out of the capitalist who has the work done; then every thing would move on as it should do, wages would be kept up, journeymen would be contented, and the employers' profits would be paid by the money holders, the very persons who, in justice, ought to pay them.

To accomplish so desirable an object, equally important to employers and employed, let all unite with a determination to keep up wages by the only effectual plan than can be devised, viz: a reduction from time to time, of the hours of labor, nicely proportioned to the excess of supply over the demand of the products of labor. Then will labor saving machinery be a blessing, and not a curse, as it is now, to the employed.

SIGN OF THE TIMES.

It is frequently remarked, that business at this time is being transacted with a less amount of money than it a few months ago was supposed to be possible. This is right.—We look forward to the time when people will feel convinced that money is not the indispensable agent by which all sublimary matters are to be managed. The time has been when people could live and enjoy happiness, whether

banks smiled, or wore a cloudy brow; and we trust such a time will again be found. Should politicians who have no means of making the body of the people love them, and therefore are striving to drive them into fear; and should the Shylocks of the land persevere in exacting the pound of flesh, as well as a right to make their own terms in all their future transactions—should these things continue much longer, the community—the democracy, will take the matter into their own hands, and teach their would be masters, that they have reckoned without their host.—*People's Friend.*

(From the London Times.)

TITLES.

A certain woman found by the way side a lamb perishing with cold and hunger. She had pity upon the lamb and took it into her house, and nursed it, and brought it again to life. And it came to pass that the lamb grew up and was a goodly ewe, and had a large fleece, and the poor woman sheared the ewe when the Priest came unto the woman and said, the first fruits of every thing belong unto the Lord, and I must have the wool. The woman said, it is hard, the Priest said, it is written; and so he took the wool, and it came to pass that soon after the ewe yearned and brought forth a lamb, when lo! the Chief Priest came again unto the woman and said, the firstling of every flesh belongeth unto the Lord, I must have the lamb. The woman said it is hard. The Priest said, it is written, and he took the lamb, and when it came to pass that the poor woman was exceedingly wroth because of the robbery, and she said unto the Chief Priest, Curse on the ewe! Oh! that I had never added therewith! And the Chief Priest straightway said unto her, "whatever is cursed belongeth to the Lord," so he took the remainder of the mutton which he and the Levites eat for supper.

GUINEAS.—It is a fact not commonly known, that guineas, which have now for nearly 50 years ceased to form part of the circulation, still exist in the hoards of private individuals to a very large amount, as may be inferred from the circumstance that from 3000 to 4000 are on an average daily paid into the bank, to be exchanged for notes or sovereigns. Most of these guineas are nearly new, or in a very perfect state. The inference is, that they were originally laid by during the distrust and apprehension excited by the bank restriction, and are now brought out again by greater degrees of confidence in the government, or perhaps, in some instances, for such distrusts are not easily removed, by the death or testamentary disposition of the individuals concerned. It is estimated by good judges that at the period of the bank restrictions there existed gold in the country to the amount of £30,000,000, nearly all of which disappeared from circulation, so that the tide above described may continue to flow for a very long time to come. The fact is more worth notice at this time, since it is one of the causes, among many others now in progress, of the great circulation.—*English paper.*

NATURAL CURIOSITY.—Messrs. J. & B. McMackin, who keep the Bath Reading Room, No. 32 South Wharves, brought to us yesterday a HORNED TOAD, from Texas. It is one of the oddest animals we ever saw.—It is about the size of a common toad, shaped rather like a turtle, with a pair of magnificent horns upon his head, accompanied with half a dozen pairs of smaller corneous decorations. The whole of the skin on the animal's back is studded with horns resembling the briars on a rose bush. The belly is rough like a dog-fish skin.—Messrs. M'Mackin will have pleasure in showing the animal to any person visiting their establishment.—*Philad. U. S. Gaz.*

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 27.

FUNERAL HONORS TO LAFAYETTE.

The procession took place yesterday, in honor to the memory of LAFAYETTE, according to the order of arrangements published in our paper. The procession was very long, and the emblems of mourning of the different societies, were numerous and appropriate. At 7 o'clock last evening, (the hour at which our present circulation obliges us to make up our paper,) the procession had not all entered Castle Garden, though the first of it entered at 6. We are consequently unable to give an account of the ceremonies to-day.

REJECTION OF THE NOMINATIONS OF MR. TANEY AND MR. STEVENSON.

Another striking evidence of the incompatibility of the Senate of the United States (as at present organized) with republicanism, and of the baneful influence of the Monster Monopoly, has just been furnished. On Tuesday last, that "factious and degraded body," as it is appropriately styled by a cotemporary, performed the bidding of the United States Bank by rejecting the nominations of Mr. Taney as Secretary of the Treasury, and of Mr. Stevenson as Minister to England, the former by a vote of 28 to 18, and the latter 23 to 22.

The nominations were unexceptionable; men more fit for the offices to which they were named could not be found: the sole reason, therefore, for their rejection, is their patriotic and praiseworthy opposition to the United States Bank. *Let it be remembered* that a majority of the majority who have rejected these nominations do not represent the people of the districts to which they belong! The following remarks respecting the rejection of Mr. Taney are from the Globe:

ROGER B. TANEY, was announced as the successor of W. J. Duane in the Treasury Department on the 24th day of September, 1833. The National Gazette, Mr. Biddle's organ in Philadelphia, on the 28th of the same month, only four days after the announcement, thus distinctly pronounced the fate of his nomination, viz.

"Without the ratification of the Senate, there is no perfect or absolute appointment. As it is NOT EXPECTED, and is HARDLY POSSIBLE, that the Senate will confirm Mr. Taney, he cannot be considered as, in fact, anything more than a *locum tenens*, an Acting Secretary."

Thus, while the members of the Senate were a thousand miles apart, when few of them knew that the public deposits would be removed, and fewer still the reasons on which that measure was to be predicated, the result was foretold by the Bank organ in Philadelphia, with as much certainty as if it was to act upon the nomination and not the Senate of the United States. The decree thus entered up and promulgated by the Bank, as soon as the appointment was announced, has been registered and carried into effect by the Senate!

Mr. Taney was nominated to the Senate on Monday, and rejected on Tuesday. Other nominations of far less importance have remained under consideration for weeks and months; but in this case deliberation was not necessary. The Bank had decreed that Mr. Taney should be rejected, and nothing was left to a majority of the Senate but obedience. The eagerness of some of the members to carry into execution the Bank mandate, has been several times publicly exhibited in impatient calls upon the President to send up the predestined victim, evincing an indecent haste to immolate this excellent man on the altar of mammon. The cry has been, *bring him forth, crucify him, crucify him;* and when it was asked "what evil hath he done," they "stopped their ears" to reason and justice, and cried more furiously than ever, "*crucify him, crucify him!*"

But he will rise again! * * * * *

Mr. Taney will carry into retirement the respect and admiration of a whole nation. Those who hate him and have voted against him for his virtues and patriotism, cannot themselves but respect and admire him. He has made himself a voluntary sacrifice to his sense of honor and duty to the cause of liberty and

free government. If his life shall be distinguished by no other illustrious act, he will occupy a proud place in the history of this Republic and of the age. His name will be forever associated with that of ANDREW JACKSON; and the contrast which these pure names will furnish to the venality which pervades so large a portion of our public councils—the certainty that posterity will recognise them as the master spirits of this eventful period, the foes of corruption, and the fearless champions of Liberty against Money—is enough of human fame to satisfy all reasonable desires.

FRUITS OF THE "EXPERIMENT."—We know of know of no paper conducted more on the *weathercock* principle than the Journal of Commerce; but it has one good trait of character; it will publish *facts* whether they make for against the political doctrines of the paper for the time being. Few papers have been more bitterly opposed to Jackson's currency measures, which the Bank papers have thought proper to term the "Experiment," than the Journal of Commerce, yet in its columns this morning we found the following, a single fact that not only completely nullifies all that has been said by itself and the Bank organs against that "experiment," but shows clearly that the experiment has been eminently successful.

Specie.—The importations of specie and bullion during the year ending Sept. 30th 1833, beyond the export, amounted to about \$5,000,000
From Oct. 1st 1833, to June 11th 1834, over 10,000,000
Brought by emigrants, not less than 2,500,000
Gold produced in the United States 2,500,000

Increase of specie and bullion since } \$20,000,000
Jan. 1, 1833.

The whole amount of specie in the country, previous to these importations, was estimated at \$20,000,000; so that the amount now is double what it was two years ago.

Twenty thousand men are thrown out of work, in London, by the strike among the tailors. These receive an allowance of one shilling a day from the Trades' Union Funds. Preferring thus to live like beggars, on this miserable pittance, doled out to them by the charity (malice?) of others, instead of honestly and independently earning 6s. a day.—*Montreal Herald*.

We will respectfully inform the Journal of Commerce, in which we found the above paragraph, as well as many other things slanderous of Trades' Unions, that what the men of a Trade receive from the Union while standing out is not received as "charity," because it is not "charity": it is merely making use of their own funds for their own purposes. This, at least, is the principle of the Trades' Union here, and we have no doubt that it is the same in England.

The National Intelligencer states that the nomination of Mr. Butler as Attorney General was confirmed by the Senate on Tuesday. The confirmation of Mr. Butler's nomination on the same day that the nominations of a Taney and a Stevenson were rejected, is no feather in Mr. B's cap.

WATERTOWN, N. Y. June 19.—On Wednesday morning last, a fire broke out in the distillery of Messrs. Tuttle & Sill, near the Old Factory, which before assistance could be rendered, was entirely consumed, together with the grist mill attached, also belonging to them. The loss of Messrs. Tuttle & Sill is about \$3,500—they were however partially insured.

SUICIDE.—Daniel L. Adams, a worthy and much respected citizen of the town of Pittsfield in this county, committed suicide by hanging himself in his corn house, on the morning of the 18th inst. It appeared that he stood on a half bushel, and wound the rope, which was tied around his neck, twice around a beam above, and held the end in his hand. It is stated that his embarrassed circumstances had caused a mental derangement, and that he had resorted to this means to free himself from trouble. He was between 50 and 60 years of age.—*Otsego Republican*.

FOR "THE MAN."

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

Sir—When the West Point school was about to be founded, there were many, who did oppose it upon pure Constitutional doctrine. It was considered as a stretch of power beyond the limits prescribed to the General Government in the Constitution. Many, doubtless, had seen the evil results that arise from similar institutions; and they opposed it because in principle it did not accord with our republicanism. They, perhaps, perceived that in time it would become a place where the aristocratic part of the community alone would gain admission, and that its doors would be shut to the poor man's son for want of conspicuous names to fill his list of recommendations. All of which has become true, too true to be denied. I will here insert a few remarks from a late traveller, to show that even strangers cannot but perceive that there is "partiality" existing in its management:

"It has been made a subject of complaint, that too large a proportion of those admitted are the sons of wealthy parents not designed for the army, while the poor are almost debarred from the gratuitous advantage of such an education." We have proof daily that it is growing, not only mischievous to democracy, but it is encouraging aristocratical principles in our army. Examine the army of England and then that of America: on one side they purchase their commissions; on the other they are bestowed by favoritism: but the poor man's son has neither wealth to purchase nor conspicuous friends to intercede.

A SEMINARIAN.

FOR "THE MAN."

WIG CELEBRATION.—In Paterson, on Saturday last, the Wigs were summoned to attend on the 28th of June, to celebrate and settle their run bill that accrued at the last Presidential Election, two years ago. On the 21st inst. the Constable was ordered to serve one hundred and thirty-nine summonses on the Wigs, they who have always called themselves "all the wealth and all the decency" part of the community of Paterson. This will show the Wigs don't belong to the Temperance Society. The Wigs of New York will please to attend this celebration at Paterson on the 28th of June.

Paterson, June 23, 1834.

MONTREAL, June 21.—Loss of the *Cœur de Lion*.—We are sorry to announce the loss by fire, at Quebec, of the *Cœur de Lion*, yesterday morning. We give the following particulars from the Exchange Book of yesterday—"The handsome new ship *Cœur de Lion*, Captain Sumpton, which left this port a few days ago, was discovered to be on fire in her after hold, about one o'clock this morning. Every exertion was made without delay to extinguish the flames, but they could not be suppressed by closing the hatches, &c. The Hercules steamer was immediately got ready, and towed her from where she was lying, at Irvin's wharf, about a mile farther up, where she was scuttled. Her cargo, of course, will be damaged, but her hull will be, probably, saved with some injury. The cabin-boy is reported to be missing."—*Herald*.

NARROW ESCAPE.—We understand that on Sunday afternoon while a party of ladies and gentlemen were visiting the "Swallow's Cave" at Nahant, one of the gentlemen in attempting to pass over the rocks, lost his balance and was precipitated into the water, and had it not been for the presence of mind displayed by a young lady, in company with him, who at the risk of her own life leaped forward and rescued him he must inevitably have found a watery grave. We regret that we have not permission to give the name of this heroic young lady—we however enjoy the pleasure of her acquaintance and shall place her name at the head of those for whom we entertain special regard.

This will serve as a timely caution to future visitors to have an eye on their steps.—*Bost. Daily News*.

GOLD REGION IN GEORGIA.—A correspondent of the Georgia Washington News, says that "There has been obtained from the very valuable deposit mine of Capt. John Richardson, on Duke's Creek, Habersham county, since the beginning of last winter, eleven thousand dwts of gold. This splendid amount was collected by one company of hands, working only one machine, from a half acre of land. The mine bids fair to be extensive and equally rich."

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, June 25.

The Senate by a vote of 26 to 18 refused to consider the Resolutions of the New Hampshire Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, June 25.

In Committee of the Whole, the bill from the Senate granting pensions to the sufferers by the Toulon accident was amended by substitution of the following for the resolution as it was passed by the Senate, and thus amended it was subsequently passed:

"That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to make suitable provision for the families of the French seamen unhappily killed in the harbor of Toulon, on occasion of firing a salute from on board the frigate United States, and for the wounded survivors; the same to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The Bill regulating the terms by which the deposits are to be held by the State Banks was called up by Mr. Polk, and after much opposition from Mr. E. Everett, Mr. J. Q. Adams, Mr. Ellworth, and others, was at length ordered to a third reading, read a third time, and passed, by a vote of one hundred and twelve to eighty-nine, majority twenty-three, and sent to the Senate for concurrence. Mr. Adams from the Select Committee on the subject of the DEATH OF LAFAYETTE, reported the following resolutions, which were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, &c. That the two Houses have received with the profoundest sensibility, intelligence of the death of General LAFAYETTE, the friend of the United States, the friend of Washington and the friend of Liberty.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the sacrifices and efforts of this illustrious person, in the cause of our country, during her struggle for independence; and the affectionate interest which he has at all times manifested for the success of her political institutions, claim from the Government and People of the United States, an expression of condolence for his loss, veneration for his virtues, and gratitude for his services.

Sec. 3. And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to address, together with a copy of the above resolutions, a letter to GEORGE WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE, and the other members of his family, assuring them of the condolence of this whole nation in their irreparable bereavement.

Sec. 4. And be it further resolved, That the members of the two Houses of Congress will wear a badge of mourning for thirty days, and that it be recommended to the People of the United States to wear a similar badge for the same period.

Sec. 5. And be it further resolved, That the Halls of the Houses be dressed in mourning for the residue of the session.

Sec. 6. And be it further resolved, That JOHN QUINCY ADAMS be requested to deliver an oration on the life and character of General LAFAYETTE, before the two Houses of Congress, at the next session.

A MIRACLE OF HONESTY.—At a party the other evening, several gentlemen contested the honor of having done the most extraordinary thing. A reverend D. D. was appointed to be the sole judge of their respective pretensions. One produced his tailor's bill, with a receipt attached to it; a buzz went through the room that this would not be outdone, when a second proved that he had arrested his tailor for money lent to him. The palm is his was the universal cry; when a third observed, "Gentlemen, I cannot boast of the feats of either of my predecessors, but I have returned to the owners two umbrellas that they had left at my house." "I'll hear no more," cried the arbiter, "this is the very ne plus ultra of honesty and unheard of deeds; it is an act of virtue of which I never knew any person capable. The prize is yours."—*English paper.*

THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION was hauled out of dock on Saturday, in presence of a large number of spectators. Her repairs have been very thorough—and although she may be said to be almost a new ship, her original model has been carefully preserved. She sits lightly and gracefully upon the water, a specimen of strength and symmetry never excelled.—*Boston Evening Post.*

LITTLE ROCK, (ARK.) June 3.—The steam-boat Little Rock, which was snagged, about twenty miles above this place, in February last, and supposed to be lost, has been raised, and arrived here yesterday.

STEAM BOAT CURIOSITY.—A little boat called the Caroline, came into harbor a few days since, which was built in South Carolina, has made way through Quebec, &c. here, and is bound, we understand, for the Mississippi, thro' the Lakes.—*Buffalo Jour.*

DROWNED.—Last night a man by the name of Campbell fell into the dock at the foot of Broad street. He was taken out in a short time afterwards, and every exertion made by Dr. Harris to resuscitate him, but without success.—*Times.*

DREADFUL MORTALITY.—The dry rot appears to have made great ravages in the British navy—of 18 frigates built in 1814, the average duration was but three years. From 1823 to 1833, 9,000,000*l.* was expended in repairing and building; and the Benbow, which cost 45,000*l.* was broken up in consequence of the dry rot in five years after she was first laid upon the stocks. She never went to sea. The rot does not appear to have the same effect in this country. The Pennsylvania, the largest vessel in the world, says the Pennsylvania Inquirer and Courier, has been nearly ready to launch at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, for about ten years, if we recollect right, and her timbers are as sound at this moment, as they were at the time they were put together. Would it not be well for the English government to try a few Yankee frigates. We can furnish them at a moderate rate, and no doubt the shipwrights would be willing to insure them for ten or twenty years, or so.—*Bost. Gaz.*

Two or three steady boys wanted to sell this paper.

MARRIAGES.

June 25, in the 81st year of her age, wife of the late Samuel Leverich, formerly of Newtown, L. I.
June 25, at Newark, N. J. by the Rev. F. Hamilton, Peter S. Duryee, to Susan, daughter of Wm. Rankin.

DEATHS.

June 25, Mrs. Mary Byrne, wife of Mr. Byrne, Teacher, No. 159 Prince street.
At New Orleans, Mr. George Clark Fish, of Massachusetts, mate of ship America.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED.

Packet ship Howard, Harvey Liverpool, May 17th.
Br. ship Meteor, Pack, London 19th.
Brig Pavilion, Case, Baltimore.
Brig Hope, Retiève, Flinn, Philadelphia.
Schr Lucinda, Westervelt, St. Marks, 16 days.
Schr Harrison, Thompson, Maracaibo, 29 days.
Schr Three Sisters, Foot, Penobscot River.
Schr Edward, Page, (of Wiscasset), Tobasco, 34 ds.
Schr Gil Blas, Luddington, Nassau, 12th inst.
Schr Mary Scotchburn, Lamphar, Eleuthera, 8 days.
Schr Emerald, Pomroy, Maracaibo, 25 days.
Schr Pioneer, Moore, Lubec.
Schr Henry Clay, White Folly Landing.
Schrs. Chris. Columbus, and Ajax, Pearce, Philadelphia.
Schrs. Arab, Haskett, Port au Prince; Portia, Durden, Tampico; Brilliant, Evans, Bermuda; Franklin, Billings, St. John, N. B.; Orleans Chase, Boston; Julia Martling, Oakley, Baltimore; Renown, Lovell, Boston; Oscar, Parker, do.

PASSENGERS.

In the Lucinda, from St. Marks—Judge Randall, 4 children and servant. S. Smith and lady, Mrs. Atkins and child, Mrs. Tonar and son, Mr. Rice, Mr. Atkins, Mr. Bazar.

TO LET.—A first-rate Stand, now occupied as a PORTER HOUSE, and the Stock and Fixtures for sale. This is a first-rate chance for a person wishing to commence a business of this kind. There is a lease on the house. Inquire on the premises, 55 Houston street, corner of Manhattan street. je27 4t*

UNITED STATES CLOTHES DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT. 128 Broadway 2 doors below Congress Hall. LOINES & POERSCHKE respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at the above stand, where they will attend to cleaning and dressing clothes by Steam, upon an entire new plan, and will warrant them, (if not too much worn,) to appear equal to new.

POERSCHKE, from Poland, from his practical knowledge of this business, in England, France, Spain, Germany and Russia, can assure those, who will favor them with their custom, that they will be convinced of their superior skill and ability in the business of clothes cleaning, dressing and repairing. This business has heretofore been neglected in this country. The public are now informed, that on application to LOINES & POERSCHKE their commands will be promptly answered, and the work done to their entire satisfaction. je26t

NO ADVERTISERS.—The present circulation of the Working Man's Advocate, is more than FIFTEEN HUNDRED, nearly half of which are distributed in this city, and the remainder throughout the different States. The following are the terms of advertising: for one square, first time, 75 cents; for each subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Or, \$10 a year, including the paper. Office No. 6 Thames street.

INSURANCE OF LETTERS.
Money sent by Mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the New York Post Office. Ample security is given for the repayment of the money, if lost.

RATES OF INSURANCE.		
\$25 and under,	do.	\$0 50 cents.
50	do.	75
100	do.	1 00
1000	per cent.	
2000	do.	
5000	do.	

Any sum above \$5000, such premium as may be agreed on. any 17 tf

WANTED.—Nos. 40, 44, and 49, Vol. IV., of the Working Man's Advocate, for which ten cents each will be given at the office. je23 tf

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the office of the Speech of Andrew Dunlap in defence of Abner Kneeland, on his late Trial for Blasphemy!

WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.—For sale at the office of this paper—
Gouge's American Banking System, Price \$1 00
Cobbett's Paper against Gold, 75
Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c. 184
Roosevelt's "Modern Protecting Domestic Industry," &c. 20

LIFE OF JEFFERSON, with selections from his Private Correspondence. Just received and for sale at the office of this paper. Price \$1 00. je2

OLD PAPERS.—A considerable quantity for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate. my24

COBBETT'S WORKS.—English editions of the following publications of William Cobbett, have been received, for sale, at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street:
American Gardener, Ride in France, Woodland, Poor Man's Friend, Rural Rides, English Grammar, Paper against Gold, Letters from France, Treatise on Corn, Two penny Trash, (bound.)
Guide to Emigrants, Cottage Economy, Manchester Lectures, French Grammar, O'Callaghan on Usury, Reformation, (2 vols. 8vo.) Year's Residence in America, Advice to Young Men, History of the Reign and Regency of George IV. REGISTER, (5 vols.) from April 1831, to June 1832. m411

PIANO FORTE WAREHOUSE.—ROBERT NUNNS CLARK, & Co., late R. & W. NUNNS, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have always on hand an assortment of cabinet, harmonic, and square Piano Fortes, from their manufactory, at their warehouse, No. 137 Broadway, two doors north of the City Hotel. The extensive sale which the instruments of their manufactory have had throughout the United States for some years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of saying anything with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name; they can only add, that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale, they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers equal to any other house in this Union.

Orders from the country punctually attended to, and old Piano Fortes taken in exchange. my24

TO PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, & PUBLISHERS.—CONNER & COOKE, Type and Stereotype Founders, and Publishers, offer for sale, at the corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York, Printing Types, at six months credit, or 7½ per cent. deduction for cash at the price affixed.

Their Type will be found as perfect, and made of as good materials, at least, as that manufactured at any other establishment; it is nearly all of an entire new cut; is lighter faced than any other exhibited, and will consequently wear longer, look better, take less ink and less labor in working than most other type.

Diamond per lb. \$2; Pearl \$1.40; Nonpareil 90; Minion 70; Brevier 56; Bourgeois 46; Long Primer 40; Small Pica 38; Pica and English 36; Great Primer 34; Double Pica 32; Six line Pica and all larger 30.

Leads of every thickness and size constantly on hand; cuts of every description on metallic bodies; Presses, and all other articles necessary for a printing office furnished to order.

Printers can be supplied with second hand type which has only been used for stereotyping, on very favorable terms.

Old type received in exchange at \$9 per 100 pounds.
N. B. Stereotype of every description will be thankfully received, and attended to with correctness and despatch. my3t



GEORGE W. ROBBINS, BOOT MAKER, 309½ Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital. Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Pumps, and Slippers, made in the first style, of the best materials, and at the shortest notice.

Persons preferring French or English Leather can be accommodated.

N. B. An assortment of Boots, Shoes, &c. kept constantly on hand for the accommodation of strangers as well as customers. je20t

ALEXANDER JOHNSON TAILOR, 33 Vesey street, (successor in business to Mr. Joseph Cannon,) respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is ready to execute any orders in the line of his business at short notice and on reasonable terms. je2 tf

TAILORING.—JAMES YOUNG, Merchant Tailor, No. 295 Division street, respectfully informs his numerous friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he continues to make Coats, Vests, and Pantalons, at the following reduced prices, viz.

COATS made and trimmed for from \$6 00 to \$8 00
PANTALOONS and VESTS . . . 1 50 to 1 75
The articles will be all of superior workmanship and warranted to fit. my24

TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY by James Conner 107 Nassau street. Second hand Type for sale.

(From the Edinburgh Schoolmaster.)
THE POOR MAN'S SONG.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

I'll sing a song, and such a song
 As men will weep to hear—
 A sorrowing song, of right and wrong;
 So, brethren, lend an ear.

God said to man, "This pleasant land
 I make it wholly thine."
 I look and say, on this sad day,
 "There's not one furrow mine."

God said to man, "Increase, enjoy—
 Build, till, and sow your seed,"
 But through the land the lord gave me,
 My children beg their bread.

The north belongs unto the Crown,
 The south to the Divine;
 The east and west Wealth holds her own,
 And says, "The rest is mine."

God said to man, "All winged fowl—
 The fin'd fish of the flood—
 The heathcock on his desert hills,
 The wild deer of the wood—
 Take them and live." The strong man came,
 As came the fiend of yore
 The Paradise—put forth his hand,
 And they are mine no more.

I saw the rulers of the land,
 In chariots bright with gold
 Roll on—I gazed, my babes and I,
 In hunger and in cold.

I saw a prelate, sleek and proud,
 Drawn by four chargers, pass;
 How much he see'd like Jesus meek,
 When he rode on an ass.

A trinket of a Lord swept by,
 With all his rich array,
 And waved me off, my babes and I,
 As things of coarser clay.

There followed close a hideous throng
 Of port and pensioned things—
 Muck-worms, for whom our sweet and blood
 Must furnish gilded wings.

I will not tell you what I thought,
 Nor for my burning looks
 Find words; but they are bitterer far
 Than ought that's writ in books.

I'll set my right foot to a stone,
 And 'gainst a rock my back—
 Stretch forth my arm, and sternly say
 "Give me my birthright back."

(From the Natchez (Miss.) Courier & Journal.)

SCIENTIFIC GEOLOGY.

Upon the Geology of the Earth there has been much discussion, and a variety of theories have been advanced, which have ultimately dwindled down to two. These are distinguished by the appellatives "Neptunian" and "Plutonian." The Neptunian Philosophers contend that the grand agent in producing the changes and revolutions which have taken place on the face of the earth is water; while their opponents, the Plutonians, attribute them to fire. The following is a syllabus of the theory of a distinguished literary gentleman belonging to the latter sect. We extract it from a letter, not written with a view to its publication.

April 14, 1831.—The crust of the earth, of undetermined thickness, consists of the oxide of metals, or rather metalloids. The centre, of a mass in igneous fusion. This is certain. 1st. Because volcanoes show us specimens of that fused mass. 2d. We never see any portion of the mass under the crust of the earth, but what has been, or is, in igneous fusion: we can only reason to the unknown from the known. 3d. The temperature of six hundred miles examined for the purpose (Cordier) uniformly increase as you descend, in somewhat irregular proportions, but never varying from the general fact. 4. The oblateness of the earth to 1.300 of its diameter, 26 to 27 miles, cannot be accounted for but from liquidity in some degree; that cannot be watery, and must be igneous liquidity. 5th. The metallic substances, gold for instance, lead, ores of all kinds, of which a million gallons of water would not dissolve one grain, must have been melted, for we see gold and silver in filaments, pervading the interstices of quartz, and every kind of primitive stone. 6th. We find plumbago, (black lead,) the undoubted

product of fire, on the surface, or within a few feet. 7th. The tropical plants and animals have inhabited, lived, and died in Northern latitudes. Fossil ivory, from Siberia, is an article of commerce; the plants over coal mines are tropical. The primitive rocks and the volcanic river Floetz Trap, pass into each other, as McCulluck has shown. The Alpine Granite is of comparatively recent origin; the top stratum (porphyry) of the Andes and Cordilleras is undoubtedly volcanic. 8. [Conjecturally] has not the surface gradually cooled, and the climate cooled also?

2. We know from history that there have been very many floods; oggyes, deuchalions, &c., and that these have been always local and partial. Embracing the whole world to the sufferers, who speak of their world as the whole world; just as we do—*Omnia portus erat*, &c. 3. We do not want history; the innumerable, local, partial ejections from below, of Floetz Trap, are common all over the surface of the earth, but not universal in extent; they are circumscribed, many within the period of history and our own memory. Witness the isles of the Greek Archipelago, Stromboli, one thousand five hundred miles raised up out of the sea, a few years ago on the coast of Chili. [Mrs. Graham.]

4. Every part of modern dry land has been the bottom of the ocean, for where do we not find fossil shells above the primitive?

5th. All these upheavings of the bottom of the ocean are partial, circumscribed, and local, happening at many different eras, as appears from their being divided from each other by geological strata, of different geological ages. Proof undeniable, that they were partial. Had they occurred at one and the same time, the modern surface of the earth would have exhibited one common stratum of the age. At present, strata thousands of years older and younger than each other are contiguous to the granite. This could never have taken place at one time.

6th. Every upheaving of the ocean bed to form the modern dry land, must of course have created a local deluge. The waters thrown off one part the sea, would be thrown upon adjoining localities. Deluges, then, have been innumerable. The inhabitants exposed to deluge would use the common popular exaggeration, "all the world was overwhelmed." Who had you at the ball last night, Miss? "Oh! dear Sir, I can't tell you: all the whole world was there."

The causes that have operated from the beginning are still in operation. We foolishly expect that every phenomenon shall conform to our puny notions of time and duration: what are one thousand years in the operations of nature? Is it not evident that the sea is gradually filling up from the alluvial mud of rivers? Hence the deltas of the Po, the Amazon, the Orinoko, the Mississippi, &c. Is not the delta of Egypt modern? By modern, meaning some ten or twelve hundred years. In a bottle of water taken from one river in a freshet, I procured 63 grains of earth. Similar experiments on the Yellow river, the Mississippi, &c. prove the same thing. Had we not a volcanic island thrown up the other day near Sicily? There is nothing new under the sun.

The above brief hints will give you a notion of my geological creed. The Alps and all the high granite ridges, having secondary granite on their sides, are considered as more recent than the adjoining country. Let the Alps be thrown up; would not the deluge account for all the boulders on Jura.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE STORE.—W. H. SWEET respectfully informs his friends and customers in this city and its vicinity, and dealers in the Southern States, that he has extended his business so as to meet all orders, both Wholesale and Retail, at a short notice. He continues his establishment at the corner of Canal and Hudson streets, where he will compete with any workman in the United States in Manufacturing Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, in all its various branches, for machinists, families, &c.

STOVES of the most approved patterns, both for wood and coal, constantly on hand, at the lowest prices.

Kitchen Ware Furniture of every description constantly on hand.

Southern merchants will find it to their interest to deal with him, as his prices are low and his delivery punctual.

W. H. SWEET.

REMOVAL.—T. HOLDEN, Merchant Tailor, has removed from Broadway to the new buildings in Wall st. corner of Nassau, No. 1, where he has on hand a newly selected and excellent assortment of the best West of England Cloths and Cassimeres, with every fashionable article for gentlemen's wear.

T. H. spares no expense in procuring the earliest intelligence the prescriptions of fashion, nor any exertion to meet the views of tasteful elegance and propriety; and as he has reduced prices to the lowest cash estimate, he hopes to be favored with enough of business to make it worth his while to furnish a best and most fashionable articles at prices much below what are usual.

WOOLLEY'S PATENT PREMIUM BED STEADS. Persons desirous of purchasing Bedsteads, whether the sofa, chair sideboard, counter, or ordinary those manufactured at the corner of Broadway and White-street, by E. S. WOOLLEY. The ordinary Bedsteads of his manufacture have sacking bottoms so constructed as to be tightened with a key—an invention universally pronounced superior to any other plan for the sacking bottom Bedsteads. The Cot Bedsteads are of equal finish and pleasing appearance with the ordinary bedsteads; have sackings similarly constructed with them, and can be taken down at will with the utmost ease and economy and accommodation, defy competition—they will contain a durable sacking bottom bedstead, with bed and bedding, without the least injury to their beauty or use as a parlor sofa. These bedsteads have been considered of such decided superiority, as to uniformly receive the first premiums at the last three successive anniversaries of the American Institute. Attention is respectfully invited to the "Chair Bedstead," invented for the accommodation of the sick. This invention has improved so successful as to receive the general approbation of the Medical Profession, and is of such great benefit to persons confined to the bed, that it is believed every family would avail themselves of its use if they would but call and examine its utility. More explicit description is deemed needless, as persons wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves, and the proprietor is confident that all, upon observation, will be convinced of the advantage in economy and comfort to be derived from Bedsteads of his manufacture.

FOUND, in Grand street, on Saturday last, a purple Bag, containing Money and Trinkets. The owner can have the same by applying at No. 198 Broome-street, of Wm. Parren, and paying for this advertisement.

AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF NEW ENGLAND, on the state of Education, and on the condition of the Producing Classes in Europe and America—with particular reference to the effects of Manufacturing (as now conducted,) on the health and happiness of the poor, and on the safety of our Republic: Delivered in Boston, Charlestown, Cambridgeport, Waltham, Dorchester, Mass., Portland, Saco, Me., and Dover, N. H.

The above is the title of a Pamphlet of 40 8vo. pages, recently published in Boston by Seth Luther, the Author, some of the principal subjects of which are enumerated as follows: Children of the poor, as well as of the rich, entitled to instruction.

Ukase for the relief of the Shipwrights, Caulkers & Gravers. The Splendid Example of England.

Half the population of England and Wales paupers, the "Splendid Example" of their manufacturing establishments notwithstanding.

Poverty and Starvation near Spitalfields, an English manufacturing district in London.

Fifteen hours labor from children and others.

Dr. Smith's account of deformity amongst factory children.

Mr. Orstler's account of a poor factory girl.

A boy in a factory flayed from his neck to his heels.

Forty seven children out of one hundred and sixty-seven, of armed, by excessive labor, in one mill.

Mr. Allen's account of abandoned females in Manchester.

Mr. Hewitt's account of Spitalfield widowers.

Dr. Thackeray's account of factory children stunted, &c.

Hon. Daniel Webster's opinion in 1824

National Wealth and National Glory!

A Senator's Visit to the cotton mills.

Females deprived of fresh air.—Rebellion among them.

Difference between working four hours for eight dollars and fourteen hours for seventy-five cents.

Factory girl's leg broke with a billet of wood thrown by an overseer.

Waltham factory pays from \$10 to \$43 a month, "according to strength."

Pulling off Hats in Dover, N. H.

Bunker Hill Monument, &c.

"Combinations" and "Excitements."

Boston Harbor used for a tea pot.

Method of supporting Religious Worship at factories.

Females in the parlor, and females in the factory.

How Dick Arkwright the barber, became Hon. Sir Richard Arkwright.

"All men created equal."

The little factory girl.

Child drowned himself to escape work in the factory at Meadon, Mass.

Sample of independent voting.

Conditions on which help is hired, Dover N. H.

Milk business, at Dover, N. H.

The above noticed work is for sale at the Office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames st., N. Y. 1831

THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE is a Saturday paper, containing more matter than any weekly paper published in the State for the price. It is delivered to subscribers in any part of the city, for Two Dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance. Office No. 6 Thames st. ml

COSBETT'S AMERICAN GARDENER.

For sale at No. 6 Thames st. Price 50 cents my17

GEORGE ON BANKING.—A new supply, just received at 6 Thames street. je2

THE MAN is published by GEORGE H. EVANS, at the office of the WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE, No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel, Broadway.

AGENTS—George Dunn, Newark; Edward Earle, Paterson

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" 2 months, 5 00 " 1 time, 75

All advertisements (except yearly) to be paid for in advance. A square is 16 lines.

Persons who wish the Man delivered regularly at their houses, and to pay by the week, are requested to give their names and residence to one of the Carriers, or send them to the office.

WANTED—A carrier for the Man in the Ninth Ward.